TOP-ENTRANCE TO THE CHINESE CITY.

BOTTOM-WILLOW PATTERN T EA HOUSE, NATIVE QUARTER, SHANGHAI.

RANK J. HEWLETT of this city who is on a business trip in China and Japan, writes to friends in an interesting strain of the oriental sights he has encountered since landing on the other side of the Pacific. Excerpts from his letter received Wednesday indicate that he is not only investigating the Chinese tea crop but is taking in all the available sights between appointments. What he has to say of scenes in Shanghai, China, makes interesting reading:

of her size, did not sail direct to Shanghai, so we were transferred to the launch Alexandra. During the French war of 1884 the Chinese, by sinking loaded junks across the mouth of the river, effectually blocked the way, leaving only a narrow channel for smaller vessels. These obstructions were to be removed and other river improvements for the Woosing and Peiko were imposed as one of the conditions of the peace negotiations of 1901. The agreement was revenled. ment was never kept. A first railway from Woosing to Shanghai was built by subterfuge, then bought by the angry Chinese and destroyed. But China has at last awakened from her sleep of many centuries. The road was rebuilt, many Chinese owning shares. The little road is now doing a profitable business.

"We preferred the launch and after speeding up the Whang-poo river for about 90 minutes, were landed at the quay on the Bund. The approach to Shanghai rather suggests some continental or American river city. There are beautiful streets laid off at right angles, from the famous Bund on the angles, from the famous Bund on the water front, which is a favorite drive and promenade for the wealth and fashion of Shanghai. Beautiful gardens open to the public, sumptous hotels, fashionable clubs, and behind this all, the native city with the usual combination of narrow streets and Chinese filth.

"A few minutes later we are in a jinrikisha, a jumbo baby carriage, which is the most generally used vehicle in the orient. They are drawn by half naked coolies with straw sandals on their feet. One was selected by our host at the Astor and appointed leader. He seemed more intelligent than the rest and could talk a few words of English He gave a faint smile as he received his final instructions. Away they went on a fast trot

chattering and laughing, each seeming chattering and laughing, each seeming to vie with the others for second place. We went along the Bund, passing hundreds of 'rikishas,' natives pushing wheel-barrows with passengers, others with merchandise. We saw thousands of chests of tea being unloaded from the river boats. So far as the tea trade is concerned, Shanghai is principally important because it forms the headquarters of many of the big tea exporting houses, and also is a point for re-shipping all the teas from the Yangtze valley ports. from the Yangtze valley ports.

"The scenes about Shanghai are of kaleidoscopic interest. We take a peep at Sauchan Creek and the varcanal boats crowd and shoulder one another like swarms of water-bugs. In these tiny hulks, covered merely with a tent or mats, whole families are born, live, and die, with no other habitation or environment, and apparently seem to thrive. The food consists mostly of fish and rice. and apparently seem to thrive. The food consists mostly of fish and rice. The green, scummy water looks unhealthy enough to kill them all, but as they drink only tea, for which the water is always boiled, there is not so much harm done as one might suppose. We next pass through the forcign settlements of the great castern metropolis. There are handsome shops on the Nanking road and the Maloa, some of them will compare favorably with many in London and Paris. We see the English policemen dressed as if on Regent street, the French gendarme as in gay Parce, the Chinese in tall shiny boots, long coat with short sword, and round cap with a tassel on it, and last but not least we see the imported Sikhs, splendid bronze giants from northern India. During the day time they wear huge red stripped turbans wound in intricate and towering folds above their keen, dark faces, and peculiar rolled under heards. dark faces, and peculiar rolled under beards. At night or on chilly days they wear huge bear skin hats. Some of these Sikhs are mounted and with or these signs are mounted and with their swords, leggings, and gorgeous turbans make an imposing sight. They are the special dread of the Chinese malefactors among whom they are known as the "Red Tops." Those on foot carry a flat staff which they use on the coolles for the slightest offense, They remind me of the Irish police. They remind me of the Irish police-man in Chicago, who said to a drunken man, who had been behind both kinds of bars, and became ob-stinate: 'I don't bate you because I hate you, but just to show my au-thority.'

"Our 'boys' keep up their trot, we are traveling along Bubbling Well road, the most noted and one of the most

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beautiful avenues in the empire. Victorias with two Chinese on the box, dressed in long quats of divers colors and design were pulled at a headlong pace by sturdy tough little Chinese ponies, that ducked down their heads and forged into the crowd of "rickishas" in a way to make the toughtfall. and forged into the crown of 'Fickishas' in a way to make the tenderfoot hold his breath. Standing behind was a fotman with clothes on fit for a servant of the royal family. Inside was the daintiest woman dressed in gaudy clothes, her face powdered and painted until she resembled the Chinese doll which you see in any other window. which you see in our show windows at Christmas time. Her feet are small and crippled according to the fashion of her rank so that she had to be carried through the iron gate to her palatial residence. Processions met the eye at very turn and everywhere turmoil of color. Banners embroidered and bril-iant go fluttering along the ways. Part of the aristocracy are bourne along in their beautiful carved Sedan chairs their beautifil carved Sedan chairs, while others have adopted the modern invention, the motor car. The coolles dread these machines as if they came from the infernal regions, and many still believe there is a devil inside to

furnish the power. "Leaving our 'rickishas' outside of the wall of the native city, for no vehicles are allowed on the inside, as the streets are only from four to seven the streets are only from four to seven feet wide. We saw the streets lined with shops wherein are sold silks, furs, chint, in fact everything imaginable. Some were clean and tidy, others—well, let us forget it. In one window was a pencil drawing of former President Roosevelt. It is estimated that a half million of people live inside these gloomy walls. They swarm everywhere. Beggars lie down in front of you and hold up their hands for money. We Beggars lie down in front of you and hold up their hands for money. We enter the Mandarin's club which seems an oasis in the desert. The jeweler's guild hall where there is a continuous auction, and the temple in the midst of a serpentine pond approached by many crooked bridges, the veritable landscape immortalized on "Willow pattern plates." Around the pond are jugglers, tumblers, who perform an act then come to you for a coin, fortune tellers, sausage makers, barbers and dentists plying their trades. Carpenters are making huge havy coffins, others are carving idols, but we are tired and enter the world renowned, "Willow pattern" tea house for a rest.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED. Largest Shop, 3 Mechanical Experts. Breeden Office Supply Co. AMERICAN PAINTER BUYS J. F. MILLET'S BIRTHPLACE

(Continued from page thirteen.)

Franco war, already ill, took refuge at Cherbourg. As soon as the master permitted he installed himself, his wife and their nine children in the house of his worth. his youth. In writing to a friend, he said of his return:
"It was a great and sad moment to

come as a stranger to the house where I came into the world, where my par-ents had lived and died. In approaching this dear, old home my heart al-most smothered me. Oh! the memories that flood my brain. I walked through that flood my brain. I walked through the fields where in early days I cultivated the soil. Where are those who worked beside me, where are the dear friends who looked with me across the vast expanse of sea? I am full of melancholy and sorrow."

His brush produced only a few more

canvases, among which was the well known church of Greyville-Gruchy.

The house today is exactly the same as during the great painter's life. With the co-operation of Millet's relatives, many of whom live in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will arrange the interior as near as possible as it was in the days of the artist's life there. The huge, oaken table that was there in his youth and the bed in which he was born are among the relies that are now in their possession at the Gruchy house, CHARLES DUBOIS.

WANTED THEM SAVED.

Lincoln Stuck to His Selection of a Hospital Chaplain.

The nomination of Mr. Shrigley of Philadelphia, a Universalist, for the position of chaplain for the hospital was not met with favor on all sides and a delegation of protestants went to Washington to see President Lincoln on the subject. The following in terview was the result:

"We have called Mr. President, to confer with you regarding the appointment of Mr. Shrigley of Phildelphia as hospital chaplain."
"Oh, yes," replied the president. "I have sent his name to the senate, and

he will no doubt be confirmed at an early date."

One of the young men replied. "We

have not come to ask for the appointment, but to solicit you to withdraw the nomination."

"Ah," said Lincoln, "that alters the

"Ah," said Lincoin, "that afters the case. But on what ground do you wish the nomination withdrawn?"
The answer was, "Mr. Shrigley is not sound in his theological opinions."
The president inquired, "On what questions is the gentleman unsound?"
"He does not believe in endless punishment. Not only see six but he be-

"He does not believe in endless punishment. Not only so, sir, but he believes that even the rebels themselves will be finally saved," was the reply. "Is that so?" inquired the president. The members of the committee responded, "Yes, sir."
"Well gentlemen if that is so and

sponded, "Yes, sir."

"Well, gentlemen, if that is so and there is any way under heaven whereby the rebels can be saved, then, for God's sake and their sake, let the man be appointed."

Mr. Shrigley was appointed and serv-

ed until the end of the war.—Boston



Ever Hear of White Coal?

It is to supply the power, the heat and the artificial light of the future. When that time comes good old Josiah Spruceby will have quit raising hay and huckleberries on the upper forty-acre patch, because he can make ten times as much from

Water Farming Sounds like a lot of foolish words

—all this talk about "white coal" and "water farming"?

Maybe-but there's no one thing of more importance to the next generation than these subjects. Really, they are one subject, for without Water Farming we can have very little White

John L. Mathews has written an article for HAMPTON'S that will thrill you with the bigness, the strength, the importance of WATER—the kind that floods a valley, and destroys lives and property; or, when reservoired and "farmed," changes from an element of destruction to one of greatest usefulness and economy.

Mathews has done a fine job on this fact-story. He has written a thing so good that you'll read it with swift interest, then go back and read it again, and then hustle around and talk to your friends about it. In

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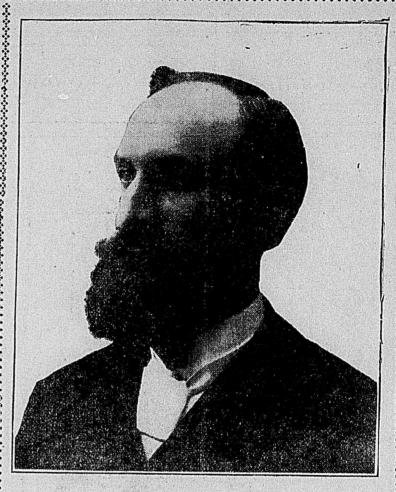
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$\mathsf{GENEALOGY} \sqsubset$



HEBER J. GRANT.

ment should be addressed to the secre-tary of the society, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

The Grant family has given to the vorld many famous leaders, and distinguished military men. From the very earliest history recorded of this family, their men have been noted for their bravery, patriotism and loyalty to country and friends.

The father of Elder Heber J. Grant, Jedediah M. Grant, joined the Church when a boy of 17, and held many posttions of trust, both ecclesiastical and state. A '47 pioneer, he was later one of the first presidency, succeeding Willard Richards, as counselor to President Brigham Young. He has the

distinction of being the first mayor of Salt Lake City, which office he held by continuous election as long as he lived. He was brigadier-general of the Utah militia. Broad-minded and liberai in his views, yet, always zealous in the cause of truth, his life was characterized by the family traits of courage, candor and integrity.

The third great grand parents of Elder Grant were Beriah Grant and Martha Parke, of Stonington, Connecticut. The mother of Berlah Grant was Mercy Billings. The Grants, Parkes and Billings are all well known New England families. Matthew Grant and his wife Priscil-

la were the first of this family to emigrate to America and although Beriah's exact relationship to Matthew has not been established it is reasonable to suppose he belonged to the same family. The emigrants, Matthew and Priscilla, settled first in Massachua number of other families moved from Dorchester, Mass., to the Connecticut valley. The Parke and Bilings families both lived in Dorchester

before settling in Connecticut.

President Ulysses S. Grant was a descendant of Matthew and Priscilla, and several of this family fought for independence in the war of the Revo-

It is probable that the American Grants are descended from the ancient Scottish clan, the Grants of Grant. Nothing certain is known of the origin of the Grants of Scotland. The clan, however, claims descent from Gregor, Mor. Mor. Mor. Gregor, who, lived, in the of the Grants of Scotland. The clan, however, claims descent from Gregor, Mor MacGregor, who lived in the twelfth century, and this claim is supported by the fact that they use to this day the same badge of distinction "A pine, or cranberry heath." There are several traditions about their origin which are interesting and entertaining. A manuscript of ancient date owned by John Grant, Esq., boldly declares that the great progenitor of the Grants was the Scandinavian god Odin, who came out of Asia 600 A. D. Another authority says: The place from which the Highland Grants derive their name is called Griantach, or Sun, and his day was Sun-day, and even within the memory of man libations of milk were placed in hollow stones called "granii," of which there was one in every village. The reason, of course, forgotten, but the ceremony still maintained." So much for tradition.

The first of the name on record in

The first of the name on record in Scotland was Gregory de Grant, who in the reign of Alexander II (1214 to 1249) was sheriff of Inverness. By his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir John Biset, he became possessed of Stratherrick.

His oldest son, Sir Lawrence, married Bigla, heiress of Comyn of Glencher-mach, and obtained his father-in-law's estates in Strathspey, and a connection with the most potent family in Scot-At the accession of Robert the Bruce

the Grants do not seem to have been very numerous in Scotland, but as the people of Strathspey (known from that time as the country of the Grants), formed a clan, with the Grant name, they acquired high position and great

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the society, Elder Joseph F. mith. Jr., care of Historian's office, alt Lake City, Utah.

power as highland chiefs. In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, and to this day is a predominant surname in the district. Sir Thomas Roswell alludes to this in these verses:

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum Wi there pipers gaun before Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.

Next the Grants of Rothiemurches Every man his sword and durk has, Every man as proud's a Turk is."

This clan was noted for its loyalty to country, and the chief, himself, was distinguished for his patriotism and public spirit. The tenth laird, John, was called the bard for his poetical talents, and it was his second son, Duncan, from whom the Grants of Dalvey, who possess a baronetcy, are descended. possess a baronetcy, are descended. James Grant, or James the bold, so called for his bravery and courage, lived at Grant Castle, Urquhart, and was a great favorite with James V. On account of his daring character, he was a leader in quelling several insurrec-tions, and was in such favor that the monarch granted him a charter, exill courts, excepting the courts of session. His grandson John succeeded him and greatly extended and improved the paternal estate, and is said to have been offered by James VI a patent of honor, which he declined. On his marriage with Lilias, daughter of the Earl of Athol, they were honored by the presence of the king and his queen at the wedding.
Ludowick, the laird of Grants in 1700,

when war with France was threatened, raised a regiment of his clan, and kept them on pay a whole year at his own expense. King William, as a reward, appointed three of his sons to posi-tions in the army, and his lands were erected into a baronetcy. His son, Sir James, was also made baronet; Sir James' son, Ludowick, who succeeded him as chief of the clan, by his mar-riage with Lady Margaret Ogilvic, eld-est daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, became possessed of large estates, and by virtue of this marriage, his grandson, Sir Alexander, succeeded to the estate and earldom of

Sir Francis, lord of the Grants of Mony Musk, was created a baronet in 1705, with the title of Lord Cullen. The Grants of Ballindalloch have large estate and a baronetcy. From the Grants of Grant of Inverness have

sprung other families, with large estates in Cork, Perth and Devon.

On the maternal side, the family is on the maternal side, the family is equally profilinent. The ancestors of Elder Grant's mother, Rachel Ivins Grant, were of English and Dutch birth and the annals of Portsmouth, Mass., and Providence, R. I., record transactions at an early date after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. The history of the family before coming to Ameri-ca has so much of interest and romance that it will form the subject for another

HOLBROOK AND JEFFRIES FAMI-LIES. Inquiries in this column elicit many

replies evidencing the widespread interest taken in the department.

The following letter received by the secretary explains itself:
Paradise Utah, May 20, 1909.
Joseph F. Smith, Jr.,

Dear Bro.—Being a member of the Genealogical society, I would like to have published in the columns of the Deseret News the following: If there is anybody interested in the temple work for the Holbrook and Jeffries families, either English, or American, I would be pleased to have them communicate with me, as I am doing work in the Logan temple for both families.

SAMUEL J. HOLBROOK.

JENKINS AND FOXALL.

Mrs. Jennie Lee, 567 south Second West, would like to communicate with all persons related to or who are doing temple work for the Jenkins or Foxall families of England. FINLEY OF UNITED STATES.

All persons related to, or having genealogical records of the Finleys of the United States, will confer a favor by writing to John Finley Merrill, Brig-ham City.

WATERMAN OF ENGLAND Mr. William Swanson, 337 east Fifth South, desires to do temple work for the Waterman family of England, and would like to hear from all connected with that family.

RETURNED WISSIONARIES

The following elders have reported at the Church historian's office in this city their safe return home on dates given from the foreign mission field. All refrom the foreign mission field. All report successful labors and give most encouraging reports of conditions in all the missions represented:

May 12—Willard G. Bywater of the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, from the Netherlands mission; set apart April 26, 1907. April 26, 1907.

May 14—Hyrum Broadbent of Leavitt, Alberta, Canada, from the Samoan mis-sion; set apart Nov. 17, 1905.

May 17-Justus Burt Seely of Ephraim, Sangete county, from the Japan mission; set apart May 11, 1905.

May 20—Louis Fugal of Pleasant Grove, Utah county, from the Northern States mission; set apart Nov. 28, 1966; presided over West Iowa conference. William F. Crow, 42 Tenth East street, Salt Lake City, from the South ern States mission; set apart July 2.

May 21—Frank W. Olend of Lyman, Uinta county, Wyo., from the Swedish mission; set apart Nov. 27, 1906. William Morgan Nelson of Globe, Gila county, Ariz., from the British mis-sion; set apart Oct, 15, 1908; called home on account of financial conditions.

May 25—Charles L Augerbauer of Brigham City, from the Swiss-German mission; set apart Jan. 9, 1907. George Edward Abel, Jr., of American Fork, Utah county, from the Nether-lands-Belgium mission; set apart Oct. May 25-Charles L Augerbauer of

17, 1906. Jens D. Nielsen of Manti, Sanpete county, from the Scandinavian mission; set apart June 16, 1908; return on ac-

May 27—Robert B. White of Beaver, Beaver county, from the Southern States mission; set apart Dec. 5, 1906; presided over the North Carolina con-Albert W. Curtis of Oakley, Cassia county, Ida., from the Southern States mission; set apart Oct. 9, 1906.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 20 volumes will be added to the public library Tuesday morning, June 1, 1909.

Bliss-Encyclopedia of Social Reform. Foster-Cyclopedia of Civil Govern-Lee—Dictionary of National Biogra-phy, vol. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clarke-Browning's England. Headlam-Venetia and Northern Italy. Henderson—Industrial Insurance in he United States.

Hichens—Egypt and its Monuments, Huncker—Egoists, Ibsen—Brand. Layard-Shirley Brooks of Punch.

FICTION.

Cholmondeley—Hand on the Latch. Danby—Sebastian. Osbourne—Infatuation. Warner—In a Mysterious Way. CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

Beale-Stories From the Old Testanent. Bowman—Freckles and Tan.

Crane—Cinderella's Picture Book, MacManus—In a Chinney Corner, Sill—Sunnyfield, Trowbridge—Pair of Madcaps.

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